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Item 114 (b) of the preliminary list*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Letter dated 22 May 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a summary of actions violating human rights perpetrated by the Sendero Luminoso and Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist groups during the period from 1 March to 30 April 1995.

I should be grateful if you would have this note circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 114 (b) of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Fernando GUILLEN SALAS
Permanent Representative of Peru
to the United Nations

* A/50/50.

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ANNEX

Summary of actions violating human rights perpetrated by subversive organizations

A. From 1 to 31 March 1995

1. Selective terrorism

8 March 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: San Luis

An alleged terrorist criminal, wearing a police uniform, shot César Viscarra Chávez, a teacher, at his place of employment, located at Avenida del Aire No. 1598, Villa Jardín, San Luis; a second individual was waiting for him in a blue Toyota, in which the two fled and disappeared.

2. Systematic terrorism

3 March 1995

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado; District: J. Crespo y Castillo

Three terrorist criminals, armed with light automatic rifles and shotguns, entered the Pucayacu district and shot and wounded Augurio Figueroa Zevallos, in an act of reprisal because he had collaborated with the work of the Pucayacu counter-insurgency battalion.

6 March 1995

Department: La Libertad; Province: Sánchez Carrión; District: Curgos

An indeterminate number of alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the Curgos district, where they shot and killed Emilio Riso Sandoval (age 36), a civilian, apparently with long-range firearms; two cartridge cases and one 7.62 mm cartridge were found at the scene.

6 March 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Comas

Five Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals (four men and one woman) shot Rosa Avalos Apéstegui (age 42) four times, at the Dos de Agosto settlement, Zone 3, Committee 1, Lot 57, Comas District; placards hand-written in red ink were found at the scene which read: "Social cleansing: death to common criminals and drug dealers! Power to the people! Long live the Peruvian Communist Party (PCP), the hammer and sickle!"

6 March 1995

Department: La Libertad; Province: Sánchez Carrión; District: Curgos

A group of armed alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the village of Huamancana in the Curgos district, where they shot to death an eight-year-old child, Estela Aguirre Salinas, and wounded Julia Sabina Ramos (age 48); they then fled.

13 March 1995

Department: Lambayeque; Province: Lambayeque; District: Olmos

A group of about 30 armed Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the village of Insculas-Olmos, and murdered Hortencia Vinces Vega (age 65) and Eloy Ubillus Mayanga (age 9); their bodies were taken to the morgue at Belén Hospital in Lambayeque.

13 March 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Chanchamayo; District: Pichanaqui

Three alleged Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist criminals killed Cristina Garay Castro (age 31), wife of Pelayo Núñez Suárez, a former rural patrolman, while she was on her way from the township of Unión Shinashiro to Pichanaqui; the terrorist criminals had intended to assassinate the former patrolman, but during the struggle killed his wife instead.

13 March 1995

Department: Huancavelica; Province: Angaraes; District: Ccochaccasa

An indeterminate number of alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the township of Punca Pampa-Ccochaccasa, killing the wife of the President of the above-mentioned community; they then fled, heading towards Ancancha and Parco.

26 March 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Satipo; District: Satipo

Five alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, armed with light automatic rifles and AKM rifles murdered Rosalía Huaman (age 42) while she was fishing with six local residents of the Quiteni region, Quipachari-Satipo sector.

3. Attacks on security forces

30 March 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: La Victoria

Three members of the homicide division of the Peruvian National Police (PNP), patrolling in vehicle No. 17320 on block 2 of Avenida San Pablo, La Victoria, were fired on by alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals. One of the bullets hit officer Guillermo Villar Vásquez in the stomach, and he died on the way to Dos de Mayo Hospital.

4. Sabotage

Nothing to report.

5. Incursions

20 March 1995

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado; District: Daniel Alonia Robles

An indeterminate number of alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered Pumahuasi and murdered three unidentified males by stabbing them deeply in the back; they also raided the local first-aid post, stealing drugs and medical equipment and leaving behind several red cloths printed with a hammer and sickle; they also threatened to kill the mayor of the district, Walter Chauca.

6. Kidnapping

Nothing to report.

7. Summary

1.	Selective terrorism	1
2.	Systematic terrorism	8
3.	Attacks on security forces	1
4.	Sabotage	-
5.	Incursions	1
6.	Kidnapping	-
	Total	11

B. From 1 to 30 April 1995

1. Selective terrorism

5 April 1995

Department: La Libertad; Province: Sánchez Carrión; District: Huamachuco

A Peruvian Army (EP)/Peruvian National Police (PNP) patrol found the body of PNP Commander José Figueroa Cacho near Laguna del Toro-Cayucullán. The official was Provincial Chief of the Huamachuco PNP and had been kidnapped by Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals on 4 April 1995 at 7.30 p.m.

5 April 1995

Department: La Libertad; Province: Pataz; District: Tayabamba

Twelve hooded and armed Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the Alto Togana-Tayabamba sector, and shot and killed Wilder Guarajay Chinchayhuara, a teacher.

23 April 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Mariscal Cáceres; District: Campanilla

About 10 Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the Perla Mayo area (Campanilla district), kidnapping the Lieutenant Governor of the district, Segundo Vásquez Carillo, and Carlos Vásquez. On 25 April 1995, at 7 a.m., the body of the Lieutenant Governor was found in sector 15, with a placard around his neck which read: "Death to informers and potheads!". The whereabouts of Mr. Vásquez is not known.

2. Systematic terrorism

1 April 1995

Department: Apurimac; Province: Andahuaylas; District: Turpo

A group of Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals armed with firearms and knives carried out a raid in the Yanaccha area against four persons, killing Teodosio Puma Yanqui and wounding Vidal and Ramón Puma Yanqui and Andrés Miranda.

7 April 1995

Department: Ayacucho; Province: Huamanga; District: Ayacucho

In the Pampa Coris area, between 130 and 175 Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals killed two civilians who were on their way from Tambopacocha to Viracocha to vote. The insurgents took their victims' Winchester rifles; they also took a Mauser and 2 Winchester rifles, and threatened the people to keep

them from voting in the elections. The insurgents have 20 to 30 light automatic rifles, and the rest are armed with Winchester rifles and other weapons.

8 April 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Tocache; District: Nuevo Progreso

Between 20 and 35 Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals raided the village of Santa Isabel de Cruz Pampa, looking for the Lieutenant Governor. When they failed to find him, they killed Primitivo Marcial Vega (age 28) and Gregorio Machón Cabrera (age 32).

8 April 1995

Department: Piura; Province: Huancabamba; District: Huarmaca

A group of Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals killed two civilians, who were identified as Julio Tineo Sosa (age 71) and Andrés Yajahuanca Santos (age 47) in the village of Suchirca-Huarmaca; the subversives then painted the walls of educational centre 14561 with slogans referring to an "armed strike".

10 April 1995

Department: Piura; Province: Huancabamba; District: Huancabamba

In the early hours of the morning, alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals armed with long-range rifles murdered Juan Izquierdo Carrasco (age 20), Soraida Carrasco Bobadilla (age 54) and her young son, Rigoberto Guerrero Carrasco (age 14). This occurred in the village of Succhil.

18 April 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Chanchamayo; District: Perene

An explosion occurred in the Plaza de Armas of Villa Perene, 35 metres from the front of the Peruvian National Police station. A shell had apparently been fired by alleged Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist criminals; 10 civilians suffered shrapnel wounds and were evacuated to the Hospital de la Merced.

22 April 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Satipo; District: Río Tambo

A group of alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals detained two members of the rural patrol in the community of Dos de Mayo; later, at 4 a.m. on 24 April 1995, they tried to enter the community of Sol de Oro, but were pushed back by the local rural patrol guards. Patrolman Juan Félix Crispín (age 58) was shot and wounded in the left hand and was admitted to Satipo Hospital.

23 April 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Barranca; District: Supe Pueblo

In the township of Los Molinos, a group of alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals knifed to death Marino Solano Carrión (age 48), leaving behind three handwritten sheets of paper reading: "Peruvian Guerilla Army (EGP), by the poor and working classes, wherever they are, justice will be done. Long live the fighting Peruvian Communist Party! EGP, death to those who betray the struggling people! Long live President Gonzalo!", accompanied by hammer and sickle emblems.

28 April 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Satipo; District: San Martín de Pangoa

Members of the rural patrol of the Morales-San Martín de Pangoa-Satipo-Junín community were confronted by about eight alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, who were under the command of Comrade "Jaime or Dalton", first military command, third squad, principal mobile force of subversive command zone 4. Patrolman Elio Montalvo Zúñiga was wounded.

3. Attacks on security forces

3 April 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Mariscal Cáceres; District: Campanilla

A group of alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals attacked the counter-insurgency base of engineering battalion 112, located in Nuevo Jaen-Campanilla, killing Peruvian Army Private Jehinr Contreras Camacho and wounding Sergeant (2nd class) José Torres Rojas in the right hand and Private Rafael Pimentel Ríos in the left leg.

9 April 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Tocache; District: Campanilla

A Peruvian Army patrol of the Puerto Pizana counter-insurgency battalion was confronted by Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals in village 21 (Pólvora district); six military troops were killed; six troops and two civilians were wounded; one AKM rifle, one hand grenade, three AKM cartridge cases, one long knife, two light automatic rifle cartridge cases and one cartridge belt were captured.

9 April 1995

Department: La Libertad; Province: Sánchez Carrión; District: Sanagorán

As a result of an armed confrontation between a column of alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals and Peruvian Army and National Police forces in Sanagorán, one police official was wounded. The insurgents fled towards Marcabal.

10 April 1995

Department: La Libertad; Province: Trujillo; District: Trujillo

A group of alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals shot to death non-commissioned officer (2nd class) Leny Vergaray Cachay (age 47) of the Peruvian National Police as he was leaving his domicile in Las Capullanas-Trujillo.

21 April 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Satipo

A confrontation took place between the Peruvian Army patrol of the Chiquireni counter-insurgency battalion and Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals as the army was patrolling the Ene river by boat in a sector which is a half hour's distance from the Quinteni counter-insurgency battalion; Corporal Antonio Meléndez Victorio was wounded.

22 April 1995

Department: Huancavélica; Province: Huancavélica; District: Huancavélica

A group of alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals attacked a Peruvian National Police (PNP) patrol as it was patrolling in mobile unit 2018, at the 73 km marker of the Colcabamba-Cobriza-Huancavélica highway, wounding non-commissioned officer (3rd class) Luis Matos Vilca with shrapnel in both legs. The police vehicle was hit by bullets.

28 April 1995

Department: Pasco; Province: Oxapampa; District: Villa Rica

Members of the Peruvian National Police on their way to inspect an unidentified body at the request of the acting public prosecutor of Villa Rica were ambushed by Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist criminals. Police Lieutenant Edgar Alcántara Pérez was wounded; one civilian was killed; and Captain Manuel Minaya Verdi disappeared; the last-mentioned reappeared at his base uninjured on 29 April 1995 at 7.50 p.m., reporting that he had lost his service weapon.

4. Sabotage

30 April 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Tocache; District: Tocache

Milton Zamora Santillán was the victim of armed assault and robbery by 10 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals in Chalhuayacu-Tocache. The criminals took a 1987 white Nissan Fiera single-cabin truck, without registration plates (application being processed), belonging to the Ministry of Health and bearing its logo.

5. Incursions

Nothing to report.

6. Kidnapping

25 April 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Huancayo; District: Huancayo

Zenobio Quispe Curo (age 42) appeared at the Huancayo PNP station, reporting that about 60 Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist criminals, including men and women, armed with long-range weapons, kidnapped his two children from his home. Later, at 11 a.m., they were released at an unknown location, safe and sound. They were told they would be killed if they reported the incident.

7. Summary

1.	Selective terrorism	3
2.	Systematic terrorism	9
3.	Attacks on security forces	7
4.	Sabotage	1
5.	Incursions	-
6.	Kidnapping	1
	Total	21

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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24 May 1995

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 20 (b) of the
preliminary list*
STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION
OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER
RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE
UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING
SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE:
SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO
INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 18 May 1995 from the Permanent Representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour, on behalf of our Ministers for Foreign Affairs, to transmit the enclosed letter (see annex) related to the special economic problems of the States directly affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing trade and economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

We have the honour to request that the text of the present letter and the enclosed letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 20 (b) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Slavi PASHOVSKI
Permanent Representative of
Bulgaria to the United Nations

(Signed) Christos ZACHARAKIS
Permanent Representative of
Greece to the United Nations

(Signed) Tudor PANTIRU
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Moldova to the
United Nations

(Signed) Ion GORITA
Permanent Representative of
Romania to the United Nations

(Signed) Anatoli M. ZLENKO
Permanent Representative of
Ukraine to the United Nations

* A/50/50.

ANNEX

Letter from the States directly affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing trade and economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

For over two years now the international community has consistently acknowledged that the comprehensive sanctions regime against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has created special economic problems and has caused great losses to a number of third countries. The issue of special economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing trade and economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) was discussed both at the forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of the General Assembly.

As a result, two resolutions (48/210 and 49/21 A) were adopted by the General Assembly by consensus. The urgent need to alleviate the special economic problems arising from the strict enforcement of the sanctions was underscored once again in the path-breaking position paper entitled "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace" (A/50/60-S/1995/1).

Regrettably, however, these problems still remain unsolved - at present there is no relevant mechanism for dealing with them.

Mr. Secretary-General,

We would like, therefore, to bring again to your attention the burden that the sanctions impose on our countries. Furthermore, the sanctions are having a considerable and longer-term negative impact on the overall economic and social situation in the affected third countries and, hence, on regional security and stability.

Thus, we are of the opinion that the following initial steps should be undertaken as a matter of priority:

1. Speeding up the procedures of processing the applications, as well as general enhancement of the capabilities of the Sanctions Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 724 (1991): The affected countries express their hope that their numerous submissions to the Sanctions Committee, including applications for transshipment and deliveries of humanitarian goods, shall be treated most expeditiously and on a priority basis by the members of the Committee. Some practical proposals for strictly monitored land and Danube transshipments submitted by our countries are still awaiting the response of the Sanctions Committee.

2. Easing the access of companies from the interested affected countries to orders by United Nations humanitarian organizations for rendering

humanitarian assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

3. Allocation of additional financial resources in order to carry out long-term transport infrastructure projects: For this purpose, a special meeting with the participation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations funding agencies, the major donor countries and the interested affected States should be convened as soon as possible.

4. Additional measures or special assistance projects in the fields of telecommunications, energy, water supply, environment, and so forth: These could be also considered at a special United Nations inter-agency consultative meeting with the participation of the relevant United Nations agencies and programmes and interested Member States.

5. Enhanced technical assistance and analytical support of the international financial institutions for the objective estimate of losses and their impact on the balance of payments and the national economies of the affected countries: The international financial institutions have extensive expertise and substantial programmes for financial and technical assistance to many of the affected countries. In view of the immediate hardships encountered, and the urgent needs faced by the affected countries, these programmes should be updated to make them responsive to the particular problems of the countries concerned. Therefore, a request by the Secretary-General addressed to the international financial institutions to prepare a special analytical report with assessment of the sanctions impact on the national economies, the balance of payments and other related matters seems highly appropriate. This report should also include practical proposals aimed at assuring access for the affected countries to the IMF compensatory and contingency facilities.

6. Elaboration of a special mechanism to address effectively and systematically the adverse effects of sanctions on non-target States: a useful step in this direction will be the preparation by the Secretariat of the report mandated by paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 49/58 on the practical ways and means of implementing Article 50 of the United Nations Charter. This report could include, inter alia, a review of the recent proposals elaborated by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, as well as a practical evaluation of the anticipated special report by IMF and the World Bank.

One of the challenges facing the United Nations today is related to the extent to which it would prove able to resolve the special economic problems of the countries affected by the implementation of sanctions imposed by the Security Council. Therefore, we trust that these requests of ours will be considered on an urgent basis and that respective measures will be taken for their implementation.